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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

JUL 21 1952

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-113 — JULY 15, 1952

MONTANA SCHOOL OF MINES LIBRARY BUTTE

Industrial Employment Breaks Record in June

Industrial employment in Montana for June is estimated at 157,900, the highest total for any month in the history of the state. The figures reflect an increase of 3,400 over the preceding month and of 2,600 from June, 1951. The previous record was established at 157,100 in August, 1950. These estimates are compiled monthly by the Commission in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gains in Most Major Industries

Employment increases from a year ago were uniform throughout all major industries except manufacturing, which showed a shrinkage of 200. The lumber and timber products division was chiefly responsible for that loss, which is attributable to the lag in building and other structures drawing materials from the lumber mills.

Reflects Annual Economic Growth

Net gains of 400 in employment were made in mining, 500 in contract construction, 200 in transportation and utilities, 600 in wholesale and retail trade, 300 in finance, real estate and insurance, 200 in the service industries, and 600 in governmental employment. These changes over a year period furnish an index to the general economic growth of the state and an indication of the channels through which such growth is being made.

Mining Nets Good Increase

The mining employment increase was principally in metal mining, for which extensive recruitment has been conducted on a nationwide pattern for more than a year. Coal mining shows a minor loss, reflecting the long-continued decline in employment in coal production. Use of gas, oil and other fuels as a substitute for coal is largely responsible for that trend. Production of petroleum and quarrying of non-metallic rock each showed a slight gain.

Construction a Big Factor

Contract construction increased its employment by 800 with contractors on dams, highways, and other than buildings and 200 in the special trades such as electrical and plumbing, but in the field of residences and other buildings a loss of 500 is shown. This continues a trend which began shortly after the Korean outbreak two years ago.

Utilities Register 400 Increase

Interstate railroads employed 200 fewer this June than a year ago, but this was more than offset by the 400 increase registered in employment by utilities, such as telephone, electric power, and telegraph. The railroad decrease is traceable in part to substitution of oil for coal in its locomotives. Fewer operators and maintenance experts are required.

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THREAT OF SUMMER LABOR SHORTAGE FADES AS INDEPENDENT FACTORS EASE DEMAND

Labor supply in Montana dwindled during June to its lowest June level in the post-war period, measured by 2,957 jobseekers at offices of the employment service at that time. Of this number 1,300 were women. A year ago there were 4,240 jobseekers, of whom 1,900 were women. The present supply is more than 300 below that of a month ago. At the same time labor demand during June was relatively heavy for that month. Construction crews, particularly on highway work, were built up to a seasonal peak. Other seasonal employment including retail trade, service industries, food processing, and woods and sawmill work, had also expanded to a greater extent than is normally experienced in June.

Construction Employment Already at High Level

Several independent factors, however, serve to discount what would otherwise appear as a threat of labor shortage. These include: the early season build-up in construction employment which thus anticipates expansion ordinarily occurring in July; probability of shrinking employment totals in July and August at one of the employment projects, Hungry Horse dam; release of 200 coal miners on indefinite basis; curtailment of building operations throughout the state as a result of shortage of steel during present strike-bound conditions; threatened drought in huge sections of eastern Montana; force reductions growing out of reduced governmental appropriations.

New Demand Factors Next Year

These evidences point to an easing of employment pressure during the remaining months of the 1952 season. By the spring of 1953 employment demands may arise from the long-delayed aluminum plant in northwestern Montana, opening of chrome mining and processing, expansion of oil production and explorations, preliminary work on such projects as Tiber and Yellowtail dams, and addition of 500 or more miners in the metal producing areas.

Drought Reduces Labor Demand

Agricultural employment was slowed up during June as the threatened drought developed. Heavy rains in late June gave basis for renewed hope that losses would be only partial, or at least minimized. Final outcome can not yet be determined, but the labor markets have already felt the reduced demand for farm help and the concurrent slackening of other employment directly influenced by agricultural prospects and income.

6,500 Job Placements in June

Job placements by employment service offices during June were on a high level in industry, particularly in construction, lumbering, and mining, but were substantially fewer in farm workers as compared with June, 1951. The June total was 6,558, of which 3,846 were in industry and 2,712 in farm operations. The industrial total was 300 greater than in June a year ago, while the agricultural number decreased about 3,000 because of elimination of the count on placement of imported workers in beet field work. Other phases of agricultural placement were slightly above those of a year ago.

Low Turnover at Canyon Ferry

Construction work on Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri near Helena maintained a steady pace through June, employing about 500 workers with a minimum of turnover and sufficient replacements available from local supply and in-migrants from neighbor and coast states. Emphasis remained on the cement-pouring phase of the job, which has now been extended the full width of the gorge in which the dam is located. Power house facilities are under construction and placement. The project has another full year to run and is reported fully up to schedule.

Peak Is Passed at Hungry Horse

At Hungry Horse dam on the Flathead, near Kalispell, employment has passed its peak and is facing curtailment during the waning months of the summer season. Cement placement is nearing the top level of the 564 foot structure. About 40 carpenters were released in late June, the first material indication of the shrinking process which will follow. Clearing of the reservoir area is in its final stages, probably to reach completion this year.

Road and bridge construction adjacent to the dam is employing full crews and is not expected to reach completion this year. Installation of generators and preparations for the delivery of electric current late this fall constitutes an important employment influence but will not compensate for reductions in the cement-pouring force. Operations at the dam in 1953 will be on an employment scale considerably below that of the current season.

Heavy Employment on Highways

Highway work on the state's system employed more than 2,350 workers during June, an increase of nearly 300 over May and some 550 above the figure of a year ago. This included 1,208 employed by contractors in construction of 358 miles of

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary June 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(69 jobseekers; 36 men, 33 women) Labor demand is heavier than in 1951, though the biggest single employer, the smelter, has a surplus of transient-applicants. No acute shortages are in sight. Trade and service employment has been fluctuating as the result of changes of ownership.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge — (579 jobseekers; 436 men, 143 women) Increasing labor demand is manifest in both industry and agriculture, with a fairly adequate supply at hand to meet requirements. Construction contractors have full crews. North Atlantic recruitment is siphoning off some of younger applicants. New housing and re-conditioning of chrome mine is employing on an increasing scale. Mine operations not expected until spring of 1953. Coal mine at Roundup closed indefinitely, releasing 220 miners, many of whom are already absorbed into other industrial employment.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(31 jobseekers; 18 men, 13 women) Increase in road and building construction over 1951 has drained available manpower from local market. Cement plant at Trident is at full capacity, with turnover running 25 to 30 a month. Completion of a road contract was followed by transfer of entire crew to Dakota. High school building at Three Forks just starting, will require crew of 35. Building at college up for contract in July, may start work August 1. Fewer transients than in normal seasons.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(319 jobseekers; 163 men, 156 women) Continued demand for miners constitutes the only actual labor shortage in this area. In contrast there is but little demand for construction operators, and very little hiring in retail trades and service. Transients are more numerous than in May, with no openings. Most of them seek either construction or farm work. More than a fourth of job applicants are over 60 years of age, and another huge slice over 45. Employer resistance to hiring of older workers stands in way of their employment.

CUT BANK—(40 jobseekers; 15 men, 25 women; 7 over 45) Office and sales clerks predominate in the jobseeker list. Demand comes from contract construction, retail trade and public utilities. Highway jobs are opening as dry weather encourages that work. Railroad track work will be active hiring factor in July. Addition to oil plant and increased trade and service demands due to tourist traffic point to absorption of present supply.

DILLON — (84 jobseekers; 54 men, 30 women) Railroad track crew hiring should develop during July. Haying demand will come at the same time. Livestock care is requiring fewer men during balance of summer. Irrigators are in spasmodic demand.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (15 jobseekers; 12 men, 3 women) Railroad gangs all filled, hiring light. Fair flow of transients. Farm orders slowed by dry weather and crop uncertainty.

FORT BENTON — (82 jobseekers; 65 men, 17 women) This labor market serviced on itinerant basis during June. Normal demand period in July and August for wheat harvest, industrial requirements filled.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (40 jobseekers; 16 men, 24 women) No hiring at Fort Peck project, no new contracts. Railroad extra gangs curtailed because of steel shortage; re-building of burned business block held up by priorities. New school building, paving job, and oil exploration crews are main employment outlets. Transient flow light, crops curtailed by dry weather, no beet acreage in area.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (8 jobseekers; 4 men, 4 women) Construction employment at high level with elevator, two school buildings, two garages, houses and service buildings under way. New oil supply outfits opening up, 50 oil rigs operating and others expected.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (403 jobseekers; 187 men, 216 women) Replacement of older workers in retail trade and service by younger applicants produces a smattering of contra-seasonal unemployment insurance claims. Housing construction at air base near completion, already releasing workmen. Railroads reduced operating and maintenance crews because of steel situation, skilled mechanics still scarce. Limited beet acreage being cultivated with help of 30 Mexican nationals.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (132 Jobseekers; 63 men, 59 women) About one-fourth of labor supply consists of school youths. Five dwellings, two utility buildings under construction. Hiring for strawberry harvest high during June, hay and grain demand during rest of summer. Mexican national beet crew of 30 transferred to Michigan.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (92 jobseekers; 22 men, 17 women) Construction hiring light during June, tempered by layoffs caused by shortage of steel. Railroads reducing crews about 60 with conversion from coal to oil. Unskilled labor in surplus, shortage of skilled mechanics. Farm hiring uncertain, due to dry weather. Mexican labor used in beet fields.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(191 jobseekers; 102 men, 89 women) Heavy in-migration has more than supplied the slack labor demand of June. Smelters, brick and lumbering projects fully staffed. Metal mine demand continues strong, with moderate turnover. Construction turnover light, with no new demands appearing. Farm demand has been principally for cooks and irrigators, with the haying upsurge expected in July. Canyon Ferry dam labor requirements moderate for rest of season, supply appears adequate.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish—(179 jobseekers; 91 men, 88 women) Hiring and turnover rate reduced during June; school labor supply of 300 already about one-third placed. First of expected layoffs on Hungry Horse consisted of 40 carpenters in late June; completion of cement work in August will signal further curtailment in crews. Cherry harvest will use 350 sorters and packers, 50 pickers in July, from local sources in and out of the labor market. Haying starts early in July, needs about 35 farm equipment operators.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(43 jobseekers; 19 men, 24 women) Turnover was light in all lines in June, with no acute shortages. Ten new homes, a school building, and new business block are under construction, fully staffed. A new plant for battery manufacture is to start construction in September and reach production in 1953. Increasing transient flow from the Dakotas and eastern Montana gives confidence that harvest needs in August and September will be supplied.

LIBBY, Eureka—(45 jobseekers; 19 men, 26 women) Labor needs almost wholly dependent upon transients. Vacation time in lumbering during early July, with part of crew used in mechanical repair, will ease demand until the 15th. Building construction steady, turnover the main problem.

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Industrial Employment Breaks Record in June

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Trade Employment Up

Wholesale trade netted a 400 increase in employment, retail trade gained 200. Within the retail bracket food stores are up 500, while eating and drinking establishments went down 500. General merchandise and apparel are up 200 while a corresponding loss is shown by drug stores, curio shops and specialty establishments. Automotive and filling stations gained 200.

Finance Continues Steady Growth

A most stable major industry, finance-insurance-real estate, has a 300 growth in employment over the year period. Service establishments show a net gain of 200, all of which occurred among automobile garages, motion pictures, hand trades, and similar establishments; camps, rooming houses, hotels and personal services registered no change. Government has a net increase of 600, much of which comes from the increased employment on federal payrolls.

Gains Over May Are Seasonal

On a month-by-month basis the comparison shows substantial seasonal gains in June over May in every industry except mining, which slipped back a matter of 100. The net increase of 3,400 is largely a measure of the re-opening of seasonal industries and related establishments. Trade employment accounts for 900 of the seasonal increases, service industries 900, contract construction 700, transportation 500, manufacturing 400, the finance division 100, and government remained unchanged in total.

FIVE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.6	140.5	146.2	150.6	155.3	155.8	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9
1952	143.2	142.2	144.1	149.8	154.5	157.9							

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (79 jobseekers; 25 men, 54 women) Retail trade labor demand is light, below that of 1951. Construction of railroad tunnel will continue through July, oiling of highway starts after the Fourth, paving contract to be let in July. Construction of truck terminal nearly finished, a motel and seven new homes under way. School building at Big Timber using most building skills. Park replacement, and men for hayfields, will be July demand. Irrigators scarce.

MALTA — (20 jobseekers; 8 men, 12 women) More transients than last month; extremely dry, crops suffering, labor demand declines. Construction on two highway contracts to start soon, supply short.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (23 jobseekers; 9 men, 14 women) More transients arriving, from Dakota, as dry weather curtails demand. Building construction in full progress, fully staffed. Railroad track maintenance using big crews, one road laid off 25, supply still short. Oil exploration and retail trade staffed by school vacationists. Heavy cattle shipments in progress, late rains may ease feed shortage.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior —(270 jobseekers; 140 men, 130 women) Heavy in-migration from Dakotas and eastern Montana. Seasonal employment at high level though hiring rate has eased. Lumber vacation early July, 200 off, others transferred to repair crews.

POLSON — (129 jobseekers; 83 men, 46 women; 29 over 45 and 71 under 21) Additional power unit at Kerr dam still in preliminary stages, may hire 30 to 50 in late July; tunnel construction a big item. Cherry picking will use 350 and packing 250 in July, in-migration from west will supply part of needs.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(21 jobseekers; 10 men, 11 women) Principal demand is for carpenters, bricklayers, auto mechanics. New store building about finished, housing units and new facility for power plant under way. Renewal of Tiber dam expectations gives labor market a shortage aspect. Road job to start in early July. Transients number 10 to 15 a day, mostly from west coast. Farm prospects dry.

SIDNEY — (47 jobseekers; 14 men, 33 women) Transient supply relatively low. Construction program limited to two new stations and a store building. Irrigators in demand, other farm needs will develop for hay and grain harvest in July and August.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(41 jobseekers; 16 men, 25 women) Construction jobs near completion, including Cabinet Gorge dam on the Idaho border. Power line construction fully staffed. Lumber and logging operations at full seasonal peak, turnover light. Three contractors still in labor dispute. Forest crews nearly complete for the season.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(28 jobseekers; 19 men, 9 women) Carpenters in demand, with twelve-unit housing project to start in July and highway project already under way with fairly complete crew. More oil drilling in progress and in sight, increases drain upon labor supply. Farm demand has been slowed up by dry weather; no farm labor shortage anticipated.

Threat of Summer Labor Shortage Fades

(Continued from Page 1)

road, 114 working on $1,500,000 of new bridges, and 78 on railroad passes and gravel piling at a contract price of $1,130,000; also 964 maintenance and repair men in direct employ of the highway commission.

Completions were recorded on two road projects and three bridge contracts during the month. General status of the highway program is ahead of the normal pattern for July 1 and is substantially greater in employment volume than a year ago. Contracts had been awarded but no work begun on another 53 miles of highway construction and a quarter of a million in bridge building.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	June 1952 (2)	May 1952 (3)	June 1951	May 52 to June 52	June 51 to June 52
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	157,900	154,500	155,300	3,400	2,600
Manufacturing	18,400	18,000	18,600	400	—200
Durable goods	11,300	11,100	11,600	200	—300
Lumber and timber products	6,600	6,500	6,800	100	—200
Primary metals	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Other (4)	1,000	900	1,200	100	—200
Nondurable goods	7,100	6,900	7,000	200	100
Food and kindred products	4,100	3,900	3,900	200	200
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	—100
Mining	10,500	10,600	10,100	—100	400
Metal mining	7,900	8,100	7,600	—200	300
Bituminous and soft coal mining	600	600	700	0	—100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	500	500	100	100
Contract construction	13,600	12,900	13,100	700	500
Contractors, building construction	4,400	3,900	4,900	500	—500
Contractors, other than building	5,900	5,800	5,100	100	800
Contractors, special trade	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	200
Transportation and utilities	23,900	23,400	23,700	500	200
Interstate railroads	15,000	14,700	15,100	300	—100
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	—100
Utilities including communication	5,500	5,300	5,100	200	400
Trade	39,100	38,200	38,500	900	600
Wholesale trade	8,800	8,600	8,400	200	400
Retail trade	30,300	29,600	30,100	700	200
General merchandise and apparel	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Food stores	4,700	4,600	4,200	100	500
Eating and drinking establishments	7,200	7,100	7,700	100	—500
Automotive and filling stations	5,500	5,200	5,300	300	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,600	6,500	6,800	100	—200
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,600	4,500	4,300	100	300
Services and miscellaneous	19,900	19,000	19,700	900	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,800	3,000	3,800	800	0
Personal services	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Other (6)	13,700	13,600	13,500	100	200
Government	27,900	27,900	27,300	0	600
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,100	13,800	14,300	300	—200
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Transportation and utilities	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	0
Trade	5,400	5,400	5,600	0	—200
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,100	3,000	3,200	100	—100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 577 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 916 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE 1952 AND JUNE, 1951

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 7-5	
	June 1952		June 1951		June 1952		June 1951		June 1952		June 1951							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Anaconda	123	17	146	18	69	7	102	9	115	12	74	14	79	85	93	104	24	23
Billings	688	173	635	150	579	173	793	236	1,262	281	2,663	176	357	371	495	397	229	130
Bozeman	133	67	159	57	31	13	43	10	341	137	289	100	177	139	239	241	7	11
Butte	274	19	157	23	319	23	305	19	210	42	182	55	215	184	241	320	139	195
Cut Bank	33	4	35	5	40	5	24	3	79	30	43	12	94	55	75	61	19	27
Dillon	76	20	61	11	84	17	41	6	170	68	139	29	49	47	40	83	13	13
Forsyth	13	2	13	2	15	3	97	25	32	3	610	13	10	237	14	99	0	2
Fort Benton	1	0	16	4	82	22	7	1	9	3	45	19	0	21	3	10	0	0
Glasgow	183	24	228	73	40	6	80	14	242	48	300	79	63	149	178	209	4	8
Glendive	67	20	94	18	8	2	139	28	219	55	243	28	75	64	221	70	8	8
Great Falls	313	61	453	68	403	56	578	73	563	185	657	231	174	187	486	571	132	139
Hamilton	37	2	46	2	132	15	145	18	299	1	257	8	195	156	53	40	21	22
Havre	104	48	126	17	39	9	37	4	266	134	710	55	166	114	167	209	11	11
Helena	212	60	132	27	191	36	210	28	485	191	318	142	139	145	425	379	35	37
Kalispell	204	59	410	81	179	16	604	105	326	105	305	112	119	276	366	429	37	50
Lewistown	62	23	53	6	43	1	67	6	111	39	74	25	164	115	71	39	21	44
Libby	24	10	16	2	45	4	50	4	60	27	73	22	27	45	63	106	28	42
Livingston	113	13	149	53	79	6	146	16	187	62	195	61	115	72	103	148	13	12
Malta	23	3	43	8	20	2	32	3	65	13	81	23	82	82	50	55	3	7
Miles City	168	62	127	35	23	4	101	14	456	107	661	56	124	147	141	150	5	29
Missoula	223	48	171	48	270	51	347	79	550	178	485	121	191	158	377	342	89	103
Polson	107	10	70	4	129	12	100	4	35	8	76	23	45	68	63	57	11	21
Shelby	63	9	44	16	21	4	34	5	102	21	156	72	94	97	63	99	8	11
Sidney	57	9	91	9	47	4	87	9	188	18	505	12	117	102	80	92	9	21
Thomp. Falls	39	7	22	6	41	5	42	10	41	11	53	17	97	109	59	75	21	17
Wolf Point	89	19	39	10	28	9	29	8	145	42	75	35	65	49	94	57	4	8
TOTALS	3,429	789	3,536	753	2,957	505	4,240	737	6,558	1,821	9,269	1,540	3,033	3,274	4,260	4,442	891	991

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1952	April 1952	May 1951	May 1952	April 1952	May 1951	May 1952	April 1952	May 1951
All Manufacturing	$76.33	$72.14	$72.87	41.3	39.7	41.9	$1.85	$1.82	$1.74
Durable goods	78.64	71.17	74.16	41.7	38.7	42.8	1.88	1.84	1.73
Primary metals	85.66	83.29	78.06	46.2	45.2	46.3	1.85	1.84	1.69
Nondurable goods	72.25	73.97	68.44	40.4	41.3	39.6	1.79	1.79	1.73
Food and kindred products	62.73	64.15	55.87	41.0	42.1	40.4	1.53	1.52	1.39
All Mining	85.44	80.50	79.60	41.4	40.3	41.8	2.07	2.00	1.91
Metal mining	86.20	79.81	78.19	42.4	40.4	42.4	2.03	1.98	1.85
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	68.49	69.05	65.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	83.64	82.17	78.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	61.69	63.25	57.19	38.7	40.0	37.1	1.60	1.58	1.54

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

President
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

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